

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 906.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1864.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CHEAP GOODS.

Maccoun & Tilford,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main Street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDISE,
of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this State, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS,
of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS,
made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.
Lexington, Jan. 16, 1864.

FOR SALE.

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered by John May, around the salt lick entry. 250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBE.
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1864.

LAST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN EDWARDS.

(A BANKRUPT.)

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against John Edwards, late of Bourbon county, merchant, and he has been declared a bankrupt; he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the majority of them, on the twenty-ninth of December, instant, and twelfth and twenty-sixth of January next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on each day, at the commissioners' office in Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose assignees—and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

WILLIAM MACBEAN,
Sec'y to the Comm'rs.
15th December, 1863.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

IN Fayette, on the heads of Lind-fay's run, 8 miles from Lexington, containing 200 acres; 80 acres cleared, a young apple orchard of nearly 200 trees, and other fruit trees of different kinds. In point of quality, timber and situation, this farm is excelled by none in the State—there are two springs included in the improvement, which run a considerable part of the year; and two wells of never failing water—the buildings are neither of the first nor last quality—an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Robt. Marshall.
Fayette county, }
Jan. 10, 1864. } 2m*

State of Kentucky.
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1863.

Matthew Walton, complainant,
against
Nathaniel Maffie, & }
Frederick Ridgley, } defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Maffie, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the Court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.)
Telfe, THOS. BODLEY, C.F.C.C.

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1863.

John Collins, complainant,

against
Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

John Hall, complainant,

against
Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance in these suits, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainants' bills; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.)
Telfe, THOS. BODLEY, C.F.C.C.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To the Sheriff of Mason county,

greeting:—

WE command you to take ABRAHAM WOOD, if he may be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Mason circuit court, at the court house in the town of Washington, on the third day of their next term, to answer Charlotte Wood, of a plea of divorce, for having deserted the said Charlotte for the space of four years and eight months; and have then there this writ. Witness Francis Taylor, clerk of our said court, at the court house aforesaid, the second day of January, 1864, and in the 12th year of our commonwealth.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

This is an action of divorce, founded on an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning the marriage of Charlotte Wood," and no bail required.

A. K. MARSHALL, P. Q.

STRAYED,

From me, Two STEERS or OXEN.

About the first of September, both brindle—one has the left eye out—five years old. I will give FOUR DOLLARS for the oxen, if delivered at my house at Cox's mill, on Main Elkhorn, or two for information where they are.

AMOS ANDERSON.
Nov. 5, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1863, to make leases of two tracts of land entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river, the one containing, by survey dated the 1st day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.
Lexington, 15th Oct. 1863.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public,

that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1863. *35th

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the night of the 27th ult. a

BLACK MARE,

four years old next summer, about 15 hands high, with foal, long tail with was full of burs, as well as her mane, one eye out, natural pacer, but trots some times, no brand. Whoever will deliver the said mare to Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Mercer county, four miles from Danville, shall receive the above reward.

Henry Banta.

Jan. 4, 1864. *3

THE partnership of Trotter and

Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

GEO. TROTTER sen.

ALEX. SCOTT.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1863.

LEWIS SANDERS,

has to purchase, Clean Merchandise

table

HEMP—For exportation,

Delivered at any of the warehouses between Cleveland's and the mouth of the Kentucky—Also wanted, a few hogheads CROP TOBACCO.

6 Lexington, 27th Dec. 1863.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, at his store, opposite the market house, Lexington, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries &c. &c. Which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved produce of the country.

D. C. DEAN.

Lexington, Decem. 26, 1863.

Just Published,

And for sale at the office of the Kentucky

Gazette,

An Account

of

LOUISIANA;

Being an Abstract of Documents in the

files of the Department of State and of the

Treasury.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling, and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross Street and Short Street, Lexington; where he carries on

BRUSH MAKING

Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on

WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL

making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1863.

NEW MUSIC.

WILLIAM SMITH,

FROM NEW-JERSEY,

HAS just brought to Kentucky,

and deposited with the Printer

hereof, for sale,

SACRED MUSIC,

on a new and greatly improved plan. The Gamut is much shorter than that commonly made use of, and the notes particularly distinguished, so that the learner can recollect them without difficulty, by which the knowledge of music is easily acquired, and the arduous duty of the teacher, greatly lightened.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their

Store on Main Street, Lexington,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Of the latest importations from

Europe, and the East and West

Indies—

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

Hard-Ware,

Groceries,

China,

Queen's, and } Wares.

Tin

All of which were purchased on the

lowest terms, and will be sold either

by wholesale or retail for Cash

accordingly.

Among which are the following articles:

Fine and Coarse Cloths,

Coatings,

Flannels,

Rose, 2 1-2 point, and striped Blankets,

Cassimeres,

Fancy Cord,

Irish Linens,

Chintzes,

Calicoes,

India Mullins,

British Plain Jaconett, Tambored,

Lappett, Book & Cambric do.

Scarlet Cloaks,

Turkey Cotton,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Saddlery,

Iron,

Anvils,

Vices,

Steel,

Cut and Hammered Nails assorted

Hyson,

Young Hyson, } Teas, fresh & of

Souchong, and } the best quality.

Green

Coffee and Chocolate,

Loaf and Brown Sugar,

Indigo, of a superior quality,

3 by 10 Window Glafs,

Queen's and Glafs Ware, assorted by

the crate.

N. B. One of the subscribers in-

tending to visit for Philadelphia, in

a few days, request those who are in-

debted to them to make immediate

payment.

2d Jan. 1864.

S. & G. T.

To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.
Lexington, March 14, 1863.

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of MILI-

TARY LAND, situate on the river

Ohio (State of Ohio) about 25 miles

below Limestone, including the

mouth of Bear creek, and extending

up the river 1519 perches to the

mouth of Maple creek. One of

these tracts containing 1400 acres,

was granted to Gen. John Nevill;

the other containing 2222 acres,

granted to Genl. Daniel Morgan.

A large proportion of each of these

tracts, is river bottom of the first quality, on which are several improve-

ments; the balance excellent upland

well watered and timbered. The

lines of survey will be shown by Jo-

nathan Taylor, or Peter Demofs,

who live on the lands.

I will sell on a long credit, on the

interest being paid annually—For

further information enquire of James

Morrison, in Lexington, Kentucky,

who is in possession of a draught de-

scriptive of the surveys, or the sub-

scriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Oct. 8, 1863.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

HAS on hand a large assortment

of BOOTS & SHOES, which

he intends selling at reduced prices.

D. C.

Brown top Boots, 8

Black top do. 7

Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if

foxed, 6

Half do. 5, if foxed 5 50

Mens' lined & bound Shoes, 2

Mens' kip-skin do. 1 75

Mens' coarse do. 1 50

Womens' Slippers from 1 to 1 25

Small Shoes according.

At these low prices, no trust need

be expected. He means to sell at

these prices through the course of

the winter.

Two or three APPRENTICES

wanted to the above business im-

mediately.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co. have

by mutual consent dissolved

their copartnership. Persons in-

debted to said concern are requested

to make immediate payment to Lewis

Sanders, to whom the debts properly

belong. Any person having de-

mands against said firm, are desired

to apply to L. Sanders for payment.

LEWIS SANDERS,

PATRICK McCULLOUGH,

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1863.

THE flattering encouragement

that the subscriber has experi-

enced since his commencement in his

business, has induced him to make

large engagements to continue the

store on his own account at the same

place; and with a mind highly sen-

s

MR. BRADFORD,

I PRESENT you with a number of letters, written, (by a foreigner who very lately visited our country) upon subjects, moral, political and commercial, which you will communicate to the public, if they should hold as high a place in your estimation as they do in mine.

Like most of my countrymen, I esteemed the country which gave me being above all others; and thought that every stranger having the same means of information, would form the same opinion. I was aware, however, that a similar opinion relative to their own country, prevailed among people of every part of the world; and this I ascribed to their prejudices. But I wished to be rid of mine, if I had any; and the arrival of the author of these letters, with whom I had formerly been acquainted, and who had visited our state, partly to satisfy his curiosity, and partly from my importunities, presented me the opportunity I had long wished to meet with.

I requested him to reduce to writing such reflections as he made upon the state of our society, and to communicate them from time to time, to me. He complied with my request; and I rejoice that he did so, because many prejudices which I had contracted, are in consequence removed.

You will perceive that names and dates are omitted, as well as many parts descriptive of our country. This is done, because it would be injudicious to bring private characters before the public, which they had never injured, improper to take up the public attention with names of no consequence to it, or useless to give dates which were of consequence to none but me, or descriptions of places which are universally known.

I have taken the liberty of adding some notes and commentaries, containing matter either communicated in conversations, or which is thought to illustrate many of the subjects to which the letters relate.

If the letters will not prove consistent with the prejudices, I am sure they will not be wholly disadvantageous to your readers.

HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER I.

MY DEAR SIR,

I COMPLY with your request:—not because I consider my opinions of any consequence to you; but to show a friend who has many claims upon my gratitude, that I am not unwilling to take some trouble to oblige him. Besides, I must employ myself in some way, when I can neither examine into the state of your society, nor view your country: and I am the more willing to write, because my pen will relieve me from the lassitude of idleness, and may cause me to examine my opinions with more attention.

I cannot promise that my observations will be either novel or interesting to you, who have attentively examined the subjects which must occasion them: but you must take them as they arise, in the homely garb in which they will be clothed, and however little they may be calculated to instruct or to inform.

Nor must you expect them to be free from those prejudices to which all men are liable. If I were to make the promise, you would not expect its performance; and those promises have been as often violated as they have been made. Travellers, perhaps, of all other mortals, are most subject to them, when they are young and inexperienced, and unacquainted with the world. It requires time, and a long and very familiar intercourse with the inhabitants of various countries, an accurate knowledge of their habits, their customs, their manners, their situations and modes of life, to enable the traveller to compare and combine them impartially, and to form a correct judgment from a view of the whole.

By passing a mountain, by crossing a river, or small arm of the sea, he is as it were transported into another world. He meets with inhabitants, whose language, whose manners, whose customs, and habits of life, differ from his own, and from those of the people among whom he is raised. He feels nothing to which he has been accustomed; and as he advances, every thing seems to be in collision with himself. It is not until he has fallen into many mistakes, and has suffered for his errors, that he is able to cast aside the mirror of prejudice, which represents objects imperfectly, and leaves upon the mind distorted images and impressions. It is then alone, that his perceptions are clear, and that his judgment becomes correct and solid.

Though I cannot persuade myself that I have the prejudices of the traveller about me, because I have been in the habit of viewing man in various countries, and in different situations of life; yet I am not so partial to myself, as to believe that the prejudices of my education have been entirely removed.

If then I cannot say that my remarks will be free from prejudice, I can yet promise to communicate my impressions freely, and to lay open to you the various thoughts which my view of your country originated. I can do this the more freely, because I am writing to a man above those little passions, and lo-

cal foibles, which I meet with in every country, and in none more frequently than in your own.

Indeed, my dear Sir,—pleased as I am, and as I have often told you I was, with your country, and with many of the qualities of your people,—the state of your society neither gratifies me, nor is it in that perfection, which rumour, and your communications had led me to expect.

Like all other people, you imagine, that yourselves are most enlightened, humane and liberal; that your country is the paradise of the world; yourselves the most worthy to inhabit it, and to enjoy the good which it is so capable of producing. You are in every respect like the sons of St. Andrew, whom Dr. Johnson used to say, "mull like truth very well, not to love Scotland much better." I have remarked, that this ridiculous vanity seems to pervade every class in society; the mechanic, the farmer, the legislator, and the member of congress. Your own virtues, is the first toast at every carousal; the first sentence in every speech; the first and last in every legislative address. I need give you no more convincing proof, than the address of your congress to president Adams, a few years since, when your representatives gravely declared their constituents to be "the freest and most enlightened people in the world." In this there was a general concurrence of opinion; so that I would infer, your brethren of the other states, are not more exempt from this little vanity than yourselves. It is pardonable for a drunkard to toast "our most noble felves." His situation would plead his excuse; but there can be nothing more ridiculous in a sober man; nor any thing more contemptible in a grave assembly.

The pride of an Englishman, the vanity of a Frenchman, are your common topics of conversation; and yet it seems that you have the same complacent opinion of yourselves. I propose therefore in the course of my journey, to inquire into the moral and political state of your country; to compare it with my own, and with those which I have visited, that I may be well informed, how well founded those opinions are, and, since you desire it, to communicate occasionally, the result of my inquiries.

My communications must necessarily be thrown into a desultory form, and be written in haste, as occasion shall produce them.—You are therefore not to expect method, or that correctness of sentiment, style, and composition, which others more favored by the gifts of nature and education, are capable of producing. We shall, no doubt, often differ in opinion, as we have so often done already; but the causes of the difference we can discuss at leisure; and I shall be the more willing to write to you, because I may hope from your communications and conversation, to correct many of the erroneous opinions which a traveller is so very liable to form.

By Authority.

EIGHTH CONGRESS

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for carrying into effect the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the seventh article of the treaty, concluded at London, on the nineteenth day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized, to allow an interest not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, on one third part of the amount of any award made in pursuance of the aforesaid article, and presented at the treasury previous to the passing of this act, to be calculated from the time when such award shall have been presented.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN BROWN, President of the Senate pro tempore. November 16, 1803.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To repeal the act, entitled "An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.'"

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the fifth day of April,

one thousand eight hundred, intitled, "An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' be, and the same hereby is repealed."

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN BROWN, President of the Senate, pro tempore. November 25, 1803.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress passed on the fourth day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" shall be, and the same hereby is repealed. Provided, Nevertheless, That the repeal of the said act shall in no wise affect the execution of any commission of bankruptcy which may have been issued prior to the passing of this act, but every such commission may and shall be proceeded on and fully executed as though this act had not passed.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, A. BURR, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

December 19, 1803.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 14.

In consequence of dispatches received by the colonial Prefect and commissary of the French government citizen Lauffat, on the evening of the 25th ult. a conference took place on the Monday following, between M. Lauffat, Prefect and Commissary for the French Republic, on the part of his government—and his excellency Governor Salcedo and the Marquis de Casa Calvo, Brigadiers in the army of Spain and Commissioners of the Spanish government, on the part of his Catholic Majesty; at which it was agreed, that on the succeeding Wednesday the province of Louisiana should be formally delivered to the French Republic. On Tuesday dispositions were made to effect took place. Early on Wednesday the Spanish colours were displayed from a lofty flag staff erected for that purpose in front of the town house, where, at eleven o'clock, the Spanish troops were paraded, having a company of Mexican dragoons on their right, and the militia of New-Orleans on their left. The Commissaries of the Spanish Government proceeded to the town house at 12, and shortly after the Prefect repaired to the same place. The public square, the streets, the balconies and even the house-tops were crowded with spectators. The Prefect presented to the Commissaries of Spain, an order from his Catholic Majesty, dated October 15, 1802, for the delivery of the Colony, and likewise his credentials or powers from the first Congress to receive the same, bearing date 6th of June 1803. These papers being read, the keys of the city were delivered by the governor to the prefect; and the Marquis de Casa Calvo pronounced the oath of allegiance of the people of Louisiana to his Catholic Majesty to be abolished. The record of these proceedings being read, a signal was fired for the descent of the Spanish flag, and was directly followed by another for unfurling that of France. The Spanish troops withdrew: the Prefect announced to the militia, in a brief address, the change of government,—and gave them a command. It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that the utmost harmony and good intelligence has prevailed over the intercourse between the agents of the two nations. The punctuality and good faith which have been observed on this occasion by the Spanish commissaries, and the magnanimity of their behavior must command the esteem and win the confidence of all nations. The Prefect having assumed the reins of government commenced and completed the arduous and important duties of organizing the civil and military departments of the colonial government with a celerity which experience only could have enabled him to perform: the wisdom of his measures may be attested by the harmony and order that prevails among the vast variety of the inhabitants of his country. On Thursday a dinner was given by the Prefect to seventy-two American, French and Spanish, gentlemen, in celebration of the preceding events. After dinner the following toasts were drank: The French republic, and Bonaparte. To Spain, and Charles IV. To the United States and Thomas Jefferson.

For each toast a treble salute of 21 guns each.

The dinner was succeeded by a splendid illumination, concert, ball, &c. The assemblage of nearly one hundred ladies at the ball was truly beautiful brilliant and interesting. On the evening of the 8th inst. a fête perhaps more magnificent than that of the Prefect and more numerously attended was given by the Marquis de Casa Calvo, in compliment to the commissary of the French government and in celebration of the happy

fulfilment of their respective commissions.

The American citizens here having formed themselves into a corps of volunteers, offered their service to the Prefect, and were received as auxiliaries to the militia of the City, under the command of Daniel Clarke, Esq. They perform regular duty, patiently waiting the arrival of the American troops.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 18, 1803. Extract from the orders of Gen. Wilkinson given at the camp of the American troops, on the left bank of the Mississippi, near the City of New-Orleans, December 17th 1803.

PAROLE, COLUMBIA

The operation before us, however simple or safe, will require much self denial and restraint, to preserve that regularity, decorum and order, which we owe to our reputation to the rights and sensibilities of those whom we are bound to cherish, and to the character of our country. The general therefore, claims most earnestly the co operation of the gentleman of his command, for the maintenance of an uniform system of rigorous subordination and discipline, without which, the confidence of government may be abused, the beneficent views of the executive of the United States defeated, and the honor of the whole corps indelibly sullied.

In the course of political events, we behold a polluted people, (strangers to our manners, our laws and our language,) cast into our arms. Be it our pride and our glory, to receive them into the great family of our happy country, with cordial embraces, and by the generous hospitality and solid sympathy which are every where due to the stranger—let us dispel the apprehensions of the timid, banish the suspicions of the credulous, and confirm the confidence of all, in the clemency, the wisdom, and the justice of the American Republic.

The general will applaud the meritorious soldier, who receives the Louisiana as his brother; and he flatters himself the sentiment will be universal, but should be disappointed, he will expel from the corps and mark with infamy the wretch, who may resist the impulses of the richest and most magnanimous emotions and affections of the human heart.

The persons and property of the inhabitants of every rank and species, are to be held in sacred respect—and whoever may dare to injure the one or violate the other, will be brought to speedy and condign punishment. The Articles of war are to be read to the troops at morning parade to morrow. Certified to be conformable to the original.

By order of the General,

D. WADSWORTH, Aid de Camp pro tem.

—:O:—

December 21.

By his Excellency

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor, General and Intendant, of the province of Louisiana.

Whereas, by stipulations between the governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former, the Colony and Province of Louisiana, with the same extent which it had at the date of the above mentioned treaty in the hand of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states; and whereas the government of France has ceded the same to the United States by a treaty duly ratified and bearing date the 30th of April in the present year, and the possession of said Colony and Province is now in the United States according to the tenor of the last mentioned treaty; and whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October in the present year, did enact that until the expiration of the session of Congress now sitting, (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said territories be made by Congress,) all the military civil and judicial powers exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana, in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President of the United States, has by his commission, bearing date the 31st day of October, invested me with all powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Governor General and Intendant of the Province:

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation making known the premises, and to declare that the government heretofore exercised over the said Province of Louisiana, as well under the authority of Spain as of the French Republic, has ceased, and that of the United States of America is established over the same; and that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; that in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess; that all municipal regulations which were in existence at the cession of the late government, remain in full force, and all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially vested in me, and except also such officers as have been entrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and all other persons within the said Province, to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force or violence from without or within.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Given at the City of New-Orleans, the 20th day of December 1803, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 28th.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

PRICES CURRENT.

At New-Orleans.

	From	To
Anchors, per lb.	10 cents	11
Bacon,	9	10
Butter,	25	
Coffee,	32	
Cotton,	15	16
Flour, Kentucky, bbl.	2 dol. 50 cts.	4
Atlantic,	10	
Hides, piece,	2	
Hams,	none.	
Hogs' lard, lb.	12 cents	15

Lead, pig,	7
Sheet,	10
Molasses,	none
Pork, bbl.	12 doll. 14
Sugar, brown, lb.	6 cents 7
refined,	18
Tallow, lb.	12 14
Wax, bees,	24 30
Wine, Bordeaux, bhd.	35 doll.
Sherry, gal.	1 doll. 50 c.
Madeira,	2 60

December 24.

On Thursday last the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States for settling claims to land, &c. in this territory; the deputy Governor and a number of other gentlemen, honored the invitation of the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants of this City, with their company at dinner, at Capt. Creton's hotel:—the following toasts were drank on the occasion:—

- 1 The memory of Washington.
- 2 The President of the United States.
- 3 The American Commissioners at New-Orleans.
- 4 Congress of the United States.
- 5 Prosperity to the city of Natchez.
- 6 Prosperity to the American Navy.
- 7 A speedy termination to the Territorial Government.
- 8 The Legislature of Kentucky.
- 9 Perpetual friendship between Spain and the United States.
- 10 Success to the Cotton manufactory.
- 11 Perpetual friendship between the American and French Republics.
- 12 The memory of Gen. Montgomery.
- 13 Vice President of the United States.
- 14 Our fellow citizens of Louisiana, may they reverse principles, not men.
- 15 The land we live in.
- 16 The Mississippi Territory.
- 17 The American Fair.

December 31.

On Friday last the 23d inst. the detachment of mounted infantry, under the command of Col. Dougherty, from the state of Tennessee, (ordered some time since for Louisiana,) arrived at the town of Washington, near this city, in the vicinity of which they are at present encamped.

NORFOLK, December 29.

Evacuation of Cape Francois.

By Capt Moffatt, of the schooner Ann Ballard, from Gonaives, we are informed, that on the 5th November, Gen. Desfaines as commander in chief, left Gonaives with 5000 troops to attack Cape Francois, 15,000 more having been collected at different other places to join them. General Desfaines, previous to his departure notified his resolution that if they did not surrender within ten days after his arrival he should storm the place. An attack was made on Fort Picolet, the black houses, and other fortifications without the town, which being carried, Gen. Rochambeau capitulated on condition that he would evacuate the Cape in eight days the time being expired, the troops were embarked on board the shipping and went and surrendered to the British blockading force, consisting of 4 line of battle ships and 4 frigates, who took them back into the harbor. Gen. Rochambeau was sent to Jamaica, but the French troops were kept on board the shipping. The attack was reported to have been very severe, and the slaughter immense, on both sides; numbers of the wounded black troops had been sent to Gonaives; several French white people had been permitted to remain unmolested at the Cape. Gen. Desfaines was preparing to go against Cape Nichols Mole and the troops would be ready to march in a few days.



FOR SALE, The Valuable Stallion, SILVER HEELS, WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security.—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803.

FOR SALE, Two Young NEGRO MEN. FOR terms apply to the subscriber, Woodford county, near Versailles.

ISHAM RAILLEY.

Jan. 9, 1804.

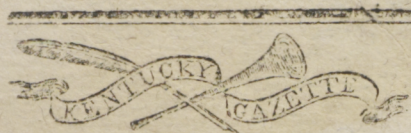
FOR SALE, A MERCHANT MILL SAW MILL, and DISTILLERY, SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } O.R. 1st, 1803. }



"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 24.

Two mails are now due from the Eastward.

We are authorized to state, that Col. Bullitt declines serving as Lieutenant Governor, after the expiration of the term for which he is elected—and that Gen. John Caldwell will be a candidate for that office at the next general election. Guard. Freed.

General Hopkins has offered his services to represent the people of the first Congressional District, composed of the counties of Pulaski, Wayne, Cumberland, Adair, Barren, Warren, Logan, Christian, Livingston, Henderson, Muhlenberg and Ohio, in the Congress of the United States, at the next election.

PITTSBURGH, January 7.

Launched on Thursday last from the ship yard of Farson Brothers, James Berthoud & Co. the NANINA, a handsome Brig of 150 tons. She proceeds to Philadelphia in a short time.

There is at the same ship yard, a ship of 300 tons, which will be ready to launch early in spring.

At Beebe's yard, a brig and schooner almost ready.

The above ship yards are situated on the Bank of the Monongahela near the town.

On the Allegheny a fine vessel is also building.

HUDSON, N. Y. December 27, 1803.
DIED

At Newburg, Mr. DAVID DENNISTON printer, aged 36. He was founder of the "American Citizen" in a time of peculiar danger to republican editors and conducted that paper through a period unparalleled in this country for embarrasment, vexation and legal persecution. But his mind was strong in native principles, and no opposition could shake his integrity. In his morals and politics he was zealous and conscientious, and his philanthropy was unaffected and universal. He was editor and proprietor of the "Rights of Man" at the time of his death.

NORWICH Dec. 28.

Sch'r. Mechanic, Berry, of this port, has arrived at New-London, 35 days from Lisbon.

A report is in circulation that the French have landed 32,000 men in Ireland. It is said to be received by Captain Berry. We understand that Captain Berry saw a letter from Ireland to a gentleman in Lisbon, which gave the above intelligence. It is also said, that Captain Berry spoke a ship from Liverpool, which informed him that the British fleet were out.

We have not been able to see Capt. Berry; we therefore publish it as we have it; we however do not give much credit to it.

From the Salem Register.

The certainty of the fate of the two ships under the direction of M. Perouse will give relief to the public mind, though we must ever deplore the melancholy event which deprived the world of the services of that truly eminent commander.—By several gentlemen lately from the Isle of France it is reported—that a Danish ship on her passage to China in the eastern route, took from an uninhabited island, an officer and four or five men belonging to the ships commanded by M. Perouse, who were so emaciated and worn down for want of food, that they survived only a few days; and that papers containing the history of their shipwreck, and particulars of getting ashore among the natives, &c. were in possession of the government of the Isle of France.

The tale related by the unfortunate officer and men to the Danes on board the ship before they died, is, as nearly as I can learn, as follows: The ships left Port Jackson, and after failing some time were unfortunately driven among rocks and shipwrecked—the principal part of the officers and crew, landed in safety, and preserved great part of the stores, &c. They found the natives numerous and apparently hospitable. After remaining some time on the most peaceable terms with them, it was determined to build a small vessel from parts of the wrecks and the fluted trees growing in their neighborhood, and to seek some European settlement, from whence they could procure a passage to their own country. In the prosecution of this hopeful scheme, they cut down several trees to commence the business; not thinking it of any consequence to the natives they did not formally ask leave of them to use the timber. The savages, however, most unluckily conceiving their rights invaded, became instantly alarmed, and all their former friendly intercourse immediately ceased. It was not long before they became perfectly hostile, and watching an opportunity, when the French were off their guard, (which unhappily was sometimes the case from necessity, but too frequently from want of discipline,) they fell upon them from all quarters in a very numerous body, when a most horrible massacre ensued. The voyage of M. Perouse had been brought up within a few days to this fatal period, and had been deposited in a safe place in case of accident, known to all the officers.—The officer who had escaped thus far in the cruel business, flew to the spot, snatched the papers, fled to one of the boats, where he was joined by four or five men, and instantly put to sea, leaving his unhappy countrymen in the merciless hands of the savages, whom they suppose were very soon overpowered and butchered by

their treacherous friends. Happy to find themselves without the reach of one danger, they continued braving others, until they fell in with an island, where they landed, (and here probably they lost their boat.) On this island they remained some months, perhaps many, suffering extremely the want of food and raiment, until Providence brought the Danish ship to their relief, who took them off in a wretched situation, worn down by hunger and thirst to skeletons. Notwithstanding every attention was paid to them which humanity could dictate or tenderness suggest, they survived only time enough to relate their woeful tale.

BANKS.

A misapprehension of the writings of Dr. Adam Smith on the subject of banking has been productive of as many errors as a just application of his principles must be productive of good.

The objections against banks are founded on their abuse, and no allowance is made for their use. But where is the institution that might not be condemned upon the possibility of its abuse? The actual importance of banks may be proven both by direct and indirect evidence—suppose that solid money were suddenly to become the only medium of circulation. What would be the effect?—The first effect would be, an enhancement of the price of all articles depending on labour. The quantity of business would be reduced, to the amount of the current money. Hence the price of produce would be reduced, because of the scarcity of cash every man would leave every other business to raise his own provisions. Personal credit instead of an associated and responsible credit would be employed to remedy the defect of cash, and hence there would be less security for the dealer—and the price would be enhanced on all goods to the amount of an insurance on this personal credit.

Further, as all bullion is brought from foreign countries, in order to be as prosperous in trade as we are now, we should be compelled to import bullion, equal in amount to the value of our present paper circulation, instead of being dependent on foreign countries, our banking system kept within due bounds renders us really independent, and our banks are of more use to us than the mines of Potosi to the Spaniards—for our mines are not only the produce of manual industry, but of an economy of materials which would be otherwise of no use.

Whatever be the prejudices of superficial men—the value ascribed to silver, gold or copper coin, is as much a matter of convention as that of a pint, a gallon or a hoghead—the coin is in fact a measure of proportion and holds its value dependent upon credit and convention, as much as a hoghead measure or Bank Note.—We throw out these ideas for reflection, and shall offer a few more hereafter. (N. Y. D. Ad.)

LONDON, November 5.

It had been repeatedly stated, from very authentic sources of information, that some important changes would be made in the cabinet before the meeting of the parliament. We are again assured that this will actually be the case. Lord Moria, it is very generally believed in the higher political circles will be the secretary for the war department.—Mr. Sheridan too will have an office, and it would perhaps surprise most people if he were to be announced as the treasurer of the navy, but such an arrangement we have actually heard mentioned with considerable confidence. In this general introduction of the old opposition into power, it is now shrewdly suspected that Mr. Fox will not be overlooked. Mr. Sheridan has often pledged himself that he never would take an office but with that gentleman; and, recollecting this declaration and the very confident manner in which Mr. Sheridan's speedy appointment to some high office is talked of, we are led to conclude that the supposition of Mr. Fox's coming into power may not altogether be unfounded. We shall pronounce no opinion upon these rumoured events till they shall have actually taken place. It is the general received opinion that Mr. Addington must endeavour to strengthen himself before the meeting of parliament, to which he will have so large an account to render; but if he so endeavours to strengthen himself it will be well worthy his consideration what may, nay, what must be the feelings and sentiments of the public.

November 7.

The firing that was heard on Monday is thus accounted for in a letter from Dover of the same date.—"The Admiral Mitchell hired armed cutter, Lieut. Sheppard, of this port, is just arrived, much shattered, in consequence of an action fought by her with a French gun-brig of twelve thirty-two pounders, and five French gun-boats. On Monday last being off Boulogne, they distinctly counted eighty-four gun-boats at anchor in Boulogne road, at ten A.M.

they discovered six sail standing in shore, and tacked to discover what they were. The French brig hoisted her colours, and stood out to engage the cutter, while the gun-boats kept firing at a distance. The brig being pretty near, gave the cutter her broadside; one 32 pound shot went through her larboard quarter, took off a man's leg, knocked away the top of the companion, and went out of the opposite side; the cutter stood on and reserved her fire until within pistol shot, and then gave the enemy a broadside of round and grape, on which the brig tacked, and ran in shore, the cutter following her, until she went on shore on the sharp rocks off Portee Point. One gun-boat was also driven on the rocks; the other three found refuge under a large French battery, where the cutter continued cannonading them until she had expended 147 rounds; when being so much disabled the water nearly up to her cabin floor, gaff shot away in two places, the mast severely wounded by pieces of shells from the shore, and the master and four men wounded, she hauled off. Luckily the Lark loop of war immediately came up, received her wounded men, and went in and continued the action. The cutter bore away for Seaford Road; but the weather becoming moderate, she arrived safe here this evening."

Private accounts received from Dublin of the 21st ult. and 1st inst. communicate some very serious articles of intelligence with respect to the discovery of a fresh conspiracy at Wexford. One of these accounts says, "I have seen this day a letter from the town of Wexford, stating the discovery of a most atrocious plot, and the arrest of the principal conspirators. Their intention appears to have been to have murdered all the loyalists of the town at given signal, and to have revived all the atrocities of Scullabogue, &c. in the year 1798. Twenty-four persons sitting in committee, of whom ten were privates in a militia regiment, were seized, with their papers, by which it appears, that the murder of the principal loyalists of the country, with Mr. Archibald Jacob, a distinguished magistrate, at their head, was determined on.—The discovery is said to have been made by Quigley, lately indicted for high treason in this city, and to whom counsel has been assigned.

"Two of the conspirators (soldiers) have given information of the views of the committee; and this day at four o'clock, Quigley was publicly brought up to the castle as an approver. This latter circumstance has occasioned the greatest alarm among the disaffected, and I trust will produce the most important discoveries.

From Barbadoes papers received at New-York.

December 10.

By the Anna Maria Mail Boat from Dominica, accounts were received here last night of the capture by the enemy, of the brig Harwood from hence bound to Baltimore, which sailed with the last convoy, and also of the brig Hope, from Newfoundland, bound here; and the sch'r. Enterprize, from Tobago for Demarara; all which have been carried into Guadeloupe. A very intelligent lad who arrived in the mail boat lately belonging to the Bolton Guineaman, from the coast bound here, informs of the capture of that ship on the 9th of October, and of her being carried into Point a Petre. He stated that the Bolton fell in with the French privateer Madame Erneof, of 14 guns and 150 men, at 14 A.M. and after a sharp engagement engagement of four hours in which the enemy had nine men killed and eleven wounded, and capt. Spence, of the Bolton, and one other man killed, and three wounded, they were obliged to strike, having 266 slaves on board, mounting 16 guns and 40 men, and being within 60 leagues of this island. He adds that there were a great many prizes at Point a Petre, and among them the following—ships Agreeable, Barton, and Henry, Guineaman; brigs Hawke, and Adventure, and schooner Enterprize. He says, that the Madame Erneof was a schooner rigged when she captured the Bolton, but has been altered into a brig, and sailed on a fresh cruise.

Besides the above capture, the brig Triton, from Canada, bound here, was taken on the 5th inst by a French privateer of 12 guns and 120 men, within fifty miles to the eastward of this island, and sent to Guadeloupe, and it is added, that there are actually eight of the enemy's cruizers parading the seas within the latitude of this island, all of them from Guadeloupe.

It certainly will be seen from all these captures, that the British naval force on the station is not adequate to keep the enemy in check, whose numerous privateers elude their greatest vigilance; and as a proof that this vigilance cannot be called in question, we have only to refer to the promptitude and zeal of the commanding officer of the Squadron, who has been constantly on the alert since he had the command, and is actively seconded in his exertions by every commander under him.

Since our last, have arrived his majesty's ship Heures, with the American bark Prude, detained for attempting to go into Surinam, when she had lately cleared from hence for Demarara; and brig Express, with a re-captured floop, which had been cut out of Tobago by the enemy.

Commodore Hood in his majesty's ship Centaur, is now standing into Carlisle bay, with a French privateer schooner, apparently a prize.

MY MILL

IS now in complete order for manufacturing of FLOUR, having a SHELLEING MILL, by which the fifth of the weevil is extracted from the grain, with the assistance of the Screen and Fan. Also a first rate pair of French Burrs. I wish to purchase two or three thousand bushels of Wheat.

JOHN M'CALL,
Near the Cross Plains.
Fayette county, Jan. 23d, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should any persons call in his absence for this purpose, Mr. Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fishback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgely and Fishback, Dr. Fishback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

F. RIDGELY.
Jan. 20th, 1804.

THE debtors, as well as creditors of the late SAMUEL SCOTT, dec. are respectfully notified and requested to come forward and settle all their demands and accounts, with

WM. BROWN, Ex'r.
Garrard county, Jan. 22, 1804. 3d

October 20, 1803.

Taken up by Thomas Parker, in Bourbon county, on the waters of Syllas run, One Sorrel Horse,

about fourteen hands one inch high, no brand perceivable, large blaze in his face, too tall shod before, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old; appraised to 71 10.

David Clarkfon.

Taken up by James Morrow, in Clarke county, one

Flee-bitten Gray Horse, with a saddle on, judged to be eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, the saddle is almost new, the pad is bound with red plush, the stirrup leathers are old and not fellows; appraised to fifty dollars Oct. 31, 1803.

R. Hickman.

Taken up by Jesse Payne, living on Strode's creek, Bourbon county, A Brown Horse,

6 years old, with a small white streak in his face, small slip on the nose, some white on end of the tail, no brand perceivable; appraised to 81. Allie

An Iron Gray Filley, two years old, no brand perceivable; appraised to 81. July 10, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, containing 279 acres, in Fayette county, on Little North Elk-horn, about 100 acres of cleared land, with a young apple orchard on it, a good convenient Dwelling house, a good Barn, with the under story of stone, a fine Spring house, a convenient log Still house and Malthouse. The soil equal in quality to any, and the title indisputable.

2d MATTHEW CALDWELL.

State of Kentucky.
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.
Robert Mitchell, complainant,

against
Alexander M'Connell and Robert Patterson, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, M'Connell, having failed to enter his appearance here, in agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Court, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington. (A copy)

Telfe, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

Wilson's Grammar.

NEW-ORLEANS.

ANY persons having business at A. New-Orleans, are informed that the subscriber purposes starting for that city in all February. He will be glad to receive any commands to transact business on commission.

GEO. POYZER.

Lexington, 16th Jan. 1804.

SOME time since, I announced my intention of publishing a History of the Indian Wars in the Western Country of North America, from the commencement of hostilities against the United States to the treaty of Greenville; and that relative communications would be thankfully received by me. I have, since that period, collected many important materials, of which much use will be made in the structure of the work. But as a more prompt and general communication of facts was expected than what has hitherto been made, I take the liberty to remind the public, that there can be no period so precious as the present in collecting facts upon this subject. I have, without solicitation, stepped forward to preserve from oblivion, a series of events, that must be deemed worthy of record in the general history of our country. If a history of those events is now compiled from living witnesses, its character will be stamped with the most respectable authenticity. But if the present opportunity of making the necessary detail is permitted to pass away; time and accident will destroy the best sources of information; and the future historian will have to collect his materials from second hand testimony. This will naturally give a different character to our Indian transactions, because I will render them more obscure and uncertain.

I have, therefore, to repeat my request that those who are acquainted with relative facts, and who may be inclined to encourage the undertaking, will make as early communications to me as possible.

ALLAN B. MACGRUDER.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of

FLAX SEED,

of all qualities, for exportation and oil, for which they will give the usual price, at their Oil Mill, at this place. They have sent for a Screen to clean the seed, and farmers may clean their sowing seed gratis.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB.
Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

OIL may be had at the mill, wholesale or retail.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office at Paris, December 19, 1803.

Capt. John Conn, Jesse Tims 2, Thomas Davis, Blue Licks, Mr. Drake, do. Thomas Graffort, James Pollock, John Gals, John Houlliton, Col. Jas. Moore, Isaac Cook, William Mitchell, Benjamin Gains, John Allen Esq. Henry Waffaw, John Martin, Hugh Duffin, James M. Clintech, Amos Edwards, Lewis Waffaburn, Pres G. Rennet, 4, John M'Co Millerburg, William Hillis sen. John Vail, Samuel Colwell, Thomas Moiseby, James H. M'Laughlin 2, William Johnston 2, John Edwards Esq. Capt. James Colwell, Thomas Glafs, Henry Buchanan, James Hall, John Rice, Thomas Cart.

The Noted Horse,

OLD FITZ-PARTNER,

A Beautiful bay, sixteen hands and a quarter high, of great activity and highly formed; got by the noted horse Old Partner, who was got by the noted imported horse Mor-ton's Traveller, was bred by Col. John Tayloe of Richmond county, and came out of Selma, who was imported by Col. Tazkoe of Maryland, and is given up by the best judges, to be the finest mare ever brought to America, and a near descendant of the Godolphin Arabian. Fitz-Partner was bred by Gen. Meade of Amelia; his dam was got by the imported horse Aristotle, grand dam by the noted horse Whittington, great grand dam by Jolly Roger, his great, great grand dam a Double Beau, out of an imported mare, the property of Col. Francis Eppes. Fitz-Partner's dam, was likewise the dam of the well known horses Old Celar, Pilgrim, Tippoo Saib and Clodius, who are all ranked amongst the first covering horses now in being. As to Fitz-Partner's colts, I have certificates from gentlemen of undoubted character, that will prove them to be equal to any on the continent, where he stood five seasons at one stand.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Bourbon county, at the intersection of the road leading from Paris to Cleveland's, and from Lexington to the Iron Works; and will be let to mares at the reduced price of 5 dollars the leap, paid when the mare is covered; 10 dollars the feaser, payable the first day of November, but may be discharged by the payment of 8 dollars, if paid by the last day of July, at which time the season will expire; 16 dollars to ensure a mare to be with foal.—Any person parting with a mare insured, forfeits the insurance money, except he can make it appear he was not with foal. Good pasture for mares from a distance.—All possible care will be taken, to prevent accidents, but will not be liable should any happen.—The above horse is lately from Virginia.

WM. CLARKSON.

January 9, 1804. 13

August 6, 1803.

TAKEN up by Thomas Wilson, near Armstrong's ferry, in Woodford county,

A Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, bay a star and a small spot; some bad spots, on hind foot white, docked, and branded on the rear shoulder but not intelligible; appraised to 40 dollars. Given under my hand this 28th day of Dec. 1803.

Rd. M. Thomas.

POETRY

"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing,"
THE POINTED EPIGRAM
An Eton boy, who did not want for wit,
In careless had his exercise had writ;
How dare you, blockhead, quoth the master
bring
An epigram to me that has no sting?
Pray, sir, forgive me, says the youth, this once.
Another time you shall not call me dunce.
A wisp, next day, the dextrous stripling
caught.
And, Wrapp'd in paper to his master brought;
What have you here? the purblind doctor
cries,
An epigram, good sir, the boy replies.
An epigram I remember what you bring,
You know what follows if it has no sting.
He said—when quickly by the painful smart,
He found the rogue had not forgot the dart!

"Trifles, light as air."
The following letter was written by
one of the Swiss Cantons to Philip III.
of Spain, in consequence of some threats
of invasion which that monarch made
against them:—
"One of your Majesty's ancestors
sent 60,000 of his subjects to pay us a
visit—they staid but a short time among
us, and when they departed, forgot to
take their bones with them."

John Jordan Jun.
Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
SUITABLE for the present, or ap-
proaching season, which he will sell
low for
CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP,
GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-
PETRE, BEES-WAX, TAL-
LOW, HOG'S LARD,
PORK, COUNTRY LINEN,
AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm
of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are re-
quested to call and pay—on or at least settle
their accounts.
Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, takes this me-
thod of informing his friends
and the public in general, that he
has removed his shop, to the new
brick building, between the stores of
Mr. Alexander McNeil, and Mr.
William Caldwell, in the town of
Paris; where he continues to carry
on the

SADDLER'S BUSINESS,
in all its various branches. Those
who please to apply to him, may de-
pend on being furnished with any
article in his business, on better
terms for cash, than any heretofore
in the state.

William D. Jackson.
Paris Jan. 5, 1804.

FLEMING CIRCUIT, &c.
September term, 1803.

Ephraim Burroughs, complainant,
vs.
Daniel Mullins and Samuel A. Hall,
Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants having failed to enter
their appearance herein agreeable to law
and the rules of this court, and it appearing
to the satisfaction of the court, that they are
not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion
of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered
that they do appear here, on the first day
of the next March term, and answer the com-
plainant's bill, or the same will be taken for
confessed, that a copy of this order be forth-
with inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for
eight weeks successively, another posted at
the door of the Court house in Fleming county,
and published at the door of the Methodist
meeting house, in the town of Lexington, on
some Sunday immediately after divine ser-
vice. [A copy.]
Telle, Geo. W. Botts, n. c.

State of Kentucky,
Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

Joseph Rogers, complainant,
against
John Fowler,
Thomas Bodley & } defendants,
Cuthbert Banks, }

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Fowler,
having failed to enter his appearance herein
agreeable to law and the rules of this court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court,
that he is not of this commonwealth, on the
motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is
ordered, that the said defendant do appear
here on the third day of our next March term,
and answer the complainant's bill; that a co-
py of this order be inserted in the Kentucky
Gazette or Herald according to law, another
posted at the door of the court house for Fay-
ette county, and that a copy of this order be
published at the door of the Presbyterian
meeting-house, in Lexington, some Sunday im-
mediately after divine service.
[A copy.]
Telle, Thomas Bodley, c. f. c. c.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned,
against purchasing or taking an assign-
ment of a note or bond, passed by me to
Matthew Wilson, of Bourbon county,
for one hundred and fifty dollars, bearing
date the 8th day of December, 1803,
payable three months after date; as I
am determined not to pay the same, un-
less compelled by law; the said note or
bond having been fraudulently obtained
from me, in consideration of a horse,
sold me by said Wilson, as found,
which was defective and diseased.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
PARIS, Jan. 15th 1804.

CONVEYANCING.

WILLIAM TODD,
TAKES the liberty of informing the
inhabitants of Lexington, and the pub-
lic in general that he will draw and
complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mort-
gages, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Bonds,
Wills, and Agreements of every de-
scription, on reasonable terms, at the
Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit
Court; and if necessary, will certify any
instrument as Notary Public.
Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

JOHN POPE,
HAS removed to Lexington, and
will PRACTICE LAW in the
General Court, and in the Fayette, Jeffa-
mine, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and
Madison Circuit Courts.
November 10th, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
WISHES to inform his friends
and the public that he intends
to carry on the
SOAP BOILING & TALLOW CHAND-
LING BUSINESS,

and flatters himself that he can sup-
ply any person that would favor him
with their commands, on as reason-
able terms as they can be in either
Philadelphia or Baltimore. As he
has employed a proficient hand, to
carry on the business extensively,
merchants can be supplied on the
shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBETTS.
Sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, Lexington.
N. B. Cash, Candles, or Soap given
for Tallow.

Bourbon Circuit, November Term, 1803.
Nathaniel Williams, complainant,
against

Lewis Maquereau, Abalom Hall, } Defend-
Robert Hall sen. and James Hall, } ants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Robert Hall sen.
and Abalom Hall, not having entered their
appearance herein agreeable to the act of As-
sembly and rules of this court, and it appear-
ing to the satisfaction of the court, that they
are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—
on the motion of the complainant, by his
counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here
on the third day of the next February term,
and answer the complainant's bill—that a co-
py of this order be inserted for eight weeks suc-
cessively in some one of the Gazettes of this
state—that another copy be posted at the court
house door in Paris, and posted at the front
door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Pa-
ris, some Sunday immediately after Divine
service.

Att. Thos. Arnold, c. c. &c.

UNITED STATES,

KENTUCKY DISTRICT, to wit:

***** BE it remembered, that on
* the twenty-second day of
* L. S. * October, one thousand eight
***** hundred and three, and in
the twenty-eighth year of American In-
dependence, ALLAN B. MACGRUDER,
residing in this office, the title of a

book the right whereof he claims as au-
thor, in the following words, to wit:
"Political Commercial and Moral, Re-
flections, on the late cession of Louisi-
ana, to the United States, By Allan B.
Macgruder, Esquire, of Lexington Ken-
tucky," in conformity to the act of
Congress of the United States, entitled,

"An act for the encouragement of cop-
ying, by securing the copies of Maps,
Charts and Books, to the authors and
proprietors of such copies, during the
time therein mentioned."

Certified under my hand, as clerk of
the District Court of the United States,
in and for the Kentucky District, ap-
peal of office; this twenty-second day
of October, one thousand eight hundred
and three.

THOS. TUNSTALL, C. K. D. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Court, &c.

November Term, 1803

George Edwards, ex- } complainant,
ecutor of James Ed- }
wards, deceased, }
against
William Wood, and } defendants,
others, }

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing satisfactorily to the court
that the said defendant, William
Wood, is not an inhabitant of this com-
monwealth—On the motion of the said
complainant, by his attorney, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant do appear
here on the third day of the next Term
and answer the complainant's bill or that
the same shall be taken as confessed.
That a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized paper, two months
successively; that another be posted at
the door of the court house of Madison
county, and that this order be publish-
ed some Sunday, immediately after di-
vine service, at the door of the Baptist
meeting house in Washington.
(A copy.)
Telle, FRANCIS TAYLOR C. M. C. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Lexington, on Monday eve-
ning, the 9th inst, a strong made,
DARK BAY HORSE,

Fifteen hands one inch high, rising six
years old, he has high loins, a fet-fall on
his back, thin mane and tail bob'd; with
a half worn saddle, an old Indian blank-
et and an old curb bridle. Any person
delivering the same to me, or to ROBT.
BRADLEY, in Lexington, shall be well
rewarded.

(A copy.)
Telle, WILL ALLEN.

January 14th, 1804.

\$w

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD
Have removed their
STORE
To the House formerly occupied by
Messrs. SAML. and GEO. TROTTER.
July 26th, 1803.

CASH,
Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE.

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis
Sanders & Co's store, next door to the
Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—
A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

THE subscriber will purchase Good
Inspected Crop

12 Tobacco,
any of the ware houses on the Ken-
tucky river, or on the Ohio river at or
below Limestone, for which he will give
CASH, and MERCHANDIZE at cash
price. Any person who has a consid-
erable quantity of Tobacco for sale, may
be accommodated with bills of exchange
for such part of the amount as will be
agreed on.

WILLIAM WEST.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT

WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in
the vicinity of Lexington, and have re-
ceived the most unequivocal approbation
from more than two hundred Practical
Distillers, whose certificates could be
easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can
construct a still on this plan, in
three or four days, and the cost of stills
which will contain 500 gallons, will not
exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from
all disagreeable taste) is produced by one
operation, which saves the expence and
trouble of doubling.

The stills work more than threetimes
as fast as the common stills and require
very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of pur-
chasing the Patent Right for states, coun-
ties or single distilleries, will please to ap-
ply to the Patentees in Lexington, Ken-
tucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50
dollars.

WY BEES-WAX,

WANTED at the Store of

SEITZ & JOHNSON, Lexington.

Dec. 10, 1803.

THE subscriber returns his most
sincere thanks to his friends and
the public at large, for the encou-
ragement he has received in the pro-
secution of his business—and takes
this method to inform those who may
wish to employ him, that he still con-
tinues to carry on the Well Digging
business in its various branches, both
for Fresh and Salt Water, and hopes
that his experience in the digging
one hundred and eighty odd wells
will entitle him to future encourage-
ment from the public. He has a
valuable Stone Quarry, open in the
vicinity of Lexington, where he will
have always on hand for the next sea-
son, suitable stones for any parts of
building in plain work. Those who
apply shall be served at the shortest
notice, with punctuality.—He will
give good encouragement to two or
three hands who understand blow-
ing rocks.

JOHN R. SHAW.

Lex. Dec. 1, 1803.

John Robert Shaw, who now excels,
in blowing rocks and digging wells;
Can water find by the new art,
As well the fresh, so well the salt.

Since conjurers became so wise,
In telling where saltwater lies;
In hopes I shall not be forsaken,
I've try'd the art of Mr. Cook.

And to my friends I do declare,
A witch I never was before.
Before my master doth get rich,
Come unto me, the art I'll teach.

No stipend of my friend I take,
I'll show them all for friendship's sake;
Then all that wish to dig salt wells,
May easily learn that Shaw excels.

TO BE LET,

FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS,

THAT handsome situated Farm,
in Woodford county, 10 miles
from Lexington, 2 from Woodford
court house, and 8 from the Kentuc-
ky river; there is about 130 acres
cleared, under good fence, two peach
orchards and 225 grafted apple trees
of the best selected fruit in this state
—there is on the premises a two story
log dwelling house, new barn 25
by 54 feet in the clear, sufficient sta-
bles underneath to contain 24 hor-
ses; and in each field plenty of wa-
ter the dryest season, and about 50
yards from the dwelling is a never
failing spring. Those who wish to
rent the above premises, will apply
to the subscriber in Lexington, who
keeps a constant supply of wrought
NAILS, made of imported iron.

WILL. LEAVY.

Jan. 1, 1804.

A PRIMER,

On an entire new plan, for sale at this office.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE
LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years credit.—Viz.
3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, from the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement.
on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.
2200 acres along the bank of the river
2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, Kaskaskias, near the town of that name, grants
including Frozen creek, branches of the Ken-
tucky river, about 9 miles above its three
forks.
2,67 acres on the North fork of Rock Ca-
tle river.
300 acres on the Southern bank of Ken-
tucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman
creek.
2,000 acres including the main branch of
Welch's creek, waters of Green river.
200 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles
For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert
Cradock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county,
or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW
& BROWN DYING.

19 I WILL color cotton and linen
with a hot dye, which I will warrant
to stand, or return the money, and on
as reasonable terms as any dyer in
Lexington. I will dye wool a deep
blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

At the sign of the Golden Boot &
Shoe, in the old court-house,
corner of Main & Cross-streets,
Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your
cotton coloured free from spots, type
your cuts loose.

H. C.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

WANT to purchase a quantity of

INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the
Kentucky river, for which they will
give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or
ALL CASH in nine months. Apply
at their store opposite the market-
house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803

GUN POWDER.

JOHN FOLEY.

HAS on hand, and keeps a constant
supply of the first quality of GUN
POWDER, five miles from Lexington.
Price—to any person buying 25 pounds,
or more, two shillings per pound.

His Powder of the best quality, may
be had at the store of Lewis Sanders
& Co. Lexington.

South Elkhorn, 14th Nov. 1803.

13*6s.

NOTICE.

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Share-holders will take notice,
that the fourth instalment of twenty
dollars, on each share, was payable on
the first day of this month.

The Directors also give notice, that
agreeably to the act of Assembly, incor-
porating the Company, they have decla-
red a dividend on each share of FIVE
DOLLARS, SIXTY-SIX CENTS, equal to
eighteen and fifteen eightieths per cent
interest, on their instalments paid in;
which will be paid (Sundays excepted)
on application at their office, between
the hours of ten and two o'clock.

The Directors also give notice, that
they will sell to the highest bidder, for
approved endorsed notes, at sixty days,
the remaining one hundred and forty-
three SHARES, on Saturday, 28th Janu-
ary inst. at two o'clock, P. M. at their
office.

By order of the President and Direc-
tors,
W. MACBEAN, Clk.

2d January, 1804.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

ARE now to be procured, on fair
and reasonable terms, in the Tan-
ning, Distilling, and Soap-making busi-
nesses; by which the tanning process will
be shortened from fifteen months and
two years, to twenty-one and thirty-
one days for the heaviest skins, accom-
panied with a considerable saving of
labor and labour, all lighter skins in a
proportioned time. The distilling plan
and instructions will show how to pro-
cure three gallons of pure spirits, and
sometimes more, from every bushel of
afforded grain and malt that will be
used, and that of considerably better
quality and flavour than is now obtain-
ed in the common way, seldom exceed-
ing two gallons and more frequently un-
der. The soap-making instructions will
save seven eighths of the tallow, substi-
tuting other materials, that in certain
situations will cost little or nothing.
For further particulars apply person-
ally or by letter, post paid, to Joseph
Charles, printer, Lexington.

Nail Manufactory.

GEORGE NORTON,

TAKES this method of informing
his friends, and the public in ge-
neral, that he continues carrying on the
NAIL MANUFACTORY,

On Main street; and has on hand a
large assortment of Cut and Hammered
NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS,
BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the
most reduced prices for Cash. A large
quantity of BAR IRON of the best
quality, from the iron works of Benner
and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
seat, and is an excellent stand for a pub-
lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunhams-Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevoth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mazon county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentuc-
ky, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on this
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above described property will be
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
CO, or on giving bond with good securi-
ty, a considerable credit may be had.—
For further particulars enquire of An-
drew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or
to the subscribers).

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, }
January 14th, 1803. }

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

William Gooch, complainant,
against

Benjamin Turner, } defendants.
Richard Higgins, & }
Robert Russell, }

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Benjamin Turner,
having failed to enter his appear-
ance herein agreeable to law and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of this commonwealth
—On the motion of the complainant, by
his counsel, it is ordered, that the said
defendant do appear here on the third
day of our next March Court and an-
swer the complainant's bill; that a co-
py of this order be inserted in the Ken-
tucky Gazette or Herald, according to
law; another posted at the door of the
court house for Fayette county, and
that this order be published on some
Sunday, immediately after divine service,
at the door of the Presbyterian meeting
house in Lexington.

(A copy.)
Telle, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

William Sullivan, complainant,
against

Thomas Montague, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his
appearance herein agreeable to law and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an
inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the mo-
tion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is
ordered, that the defendant do appear here on
the third day of our next March term, and
answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of
this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
or Herald according to law; another posted
at the door of the court house for Fayette
county; and that this order be published on
some Sunday immediately after divine service,
at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house
in Lexington.
[A copy.]
Telle, Thomas Bodley, c. f. c. c.